

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.

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**BOROUGH OF DENBIGH**



**ANNUAL**

# **HEALTH REPORT**

**1957**



**Medical Officer of Health:**

**M. JONES ROBERTS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,**  
The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh.  
Tel. No. Denbigh 289.

**Public Health Inspector:**

**TREVOR H. ALDRICH, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.,**  
Council Offices, Whitehall, Denbigh.  
Tel. No. Denbigh 471/472.



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# To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Denbigh

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Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Health Report for the year 1957.

The Public Health Inspector and I wish to thank you, Mr. Mayor, the Chairmen and Members of the Council and the various Committees for all the assistance we have received during the year and we would thank the other Officials and members of the staff for their ready assistance at all times.

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

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The Mayor of the Council and the Chairmen of the various Committees during the year were as follows:

Mayor of the Borough—Ald. John Jones.

Chairmen of the Public Health Committee:

January—May, 1957—Clr. T. J. Davies.

June—December, 1957—Ald. Eunice M. Evans.

Chairmen of the Housing Committee:

January—May, 1957—Clr. I. L. Watkins.

June—December, 1957—Clr. D. Basil Evans.

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## General Statistics of the Borough

Area of the Borough .....	9,072 Acres
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1957).....	7,850
Rateable Value .....	£70,785
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£294

The estimated population of the Borough during the year was 7,850 compared with 7,900 in 1956, a decrease of 50.

## Deaths

Comparability Factor ..... 0.48

	England & Wales 1957.	1956.	1957.
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population) .....	11.5	19.49	27.13
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population) .....	—	8.18	13.02
Still birth rate (per 1,000 population) .....	—	0.38	0.38
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and still-births) .....	22.4	—	26.09
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) .....	23.0	17.24	26.79
Maternal Mortality rate .....	0.47	Nil.	Nil.

	1956 Total.	Total.	1957 Males.	Females.
Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory .....	4	10	8	2
Tuberculosis—Other .....	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases .....	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .....	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases .....	2	—	—	—
Malignant Diseases:				
Stomach .....	6	5	—	5
Lungs, Bronchus .....	2	2	1	1
Breast .....	2	1	—	1
Uterus .....	1	—	—	—
Other .....	8	15	6	9
Total Cancer Deaths .....	19	23	7	16
Leukaemia .....	1	2	—	2
Diabetes .....	—	1	—	1
Vascular lesions of the nervous system .....	12	36	16	20
Coronary Diseases .....	19	25	13	12
Hypertension with heart diseases .....	9	9	5	4
Other heart diseases .....	41	52	20	32
Other circulatory diseases .....	4	5	3	2
Influenza .....	—	4	—	4
Pneumonia .....	8	8	4	4
Bronchitis .....	1	5	4	1
Other respiratory diseases .....	3	2	2	—
Ulcer of stomach, etc. ....	2	2	2	—
Gastritis, diarrhoea, etc. ....	—	2	1	1
Nephritis, nephrosis, etc. ....	4	4	3	1
Prostatic hyperplasia .....	2	2	2	—
Maternal causes .....	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations .....	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .....	19	18	10	8
Motor vehicle accidents .....	—	—	—	—
All other accidents .....	3	2	1	1
Suicide .....	1	1	1	—
Homicide .....	—	—	—	—
All Causes .....	154	213	102	111

The deaths occurred in the following age groups:

	Total	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year .....	3	2	1
1—10 years .....	—	—	—
10—20 years .....	—	—	—
20—30 years .....	—	—	—
30—40 years .....	2	1	1
40—50 years .....	9	4	5
50—60 years .....	31	18	13
60—70 years .....	45	29	16
70—80 years .....	73	30	43
80—90 years .....	38	17	21
90 years and over .....	12	1	11
Total .....	213	102	111

There were 213 deaths during the year compared with 154 the previous year, giving a death rate of 13.02 compared with 8.18 in 1956. Of these deaths, 165 occurred in persons aged 60 years and over.

Of these 213 deaths, 123 (54 Males and 69 Females) occurred at the North Wales Counties Hospital for Mental and Nervous Disorders.

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 10 compared with 4 the previous year. Two other cases were removed from the register during the year, but these were not counted in the death returns as they had died during the last quarter of 1955, but the notification of death was not received until the first quarter of 1956. Most of these deaths occurred in persons in the older age groups and in long standing cases. There were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

There were 8 deaths due to pneumonia the same as in 1956, but deaths from bronchitis numbered 5 compared with 1 the previous year.

There were no deaths from any other notifiable infectious disease.

There were 23 deaths due to cancer compared with 19 in 1956. Two of these were due to cancer of the lungs compared with the same number the previous year.

## SMOKING AND CANCER OF THE LUNG

During the past 25 years, the death rate from lung cancer has greatly increased and certain facts point to smoking as a contributory factor.

The following facts are interesting:

There is a higher mortality—

- (a) in smokers than in non-smokers;
- (b) in heavy smokers than in light smokers;
- (c) in cigarette smokers than in pipe smokers; and
- (d) in those who continue to smoke than in those who give it up.

Although lung cancer may also be caused by other agents, these facts point to the dangers of smoking and the risk must be brought to the notice of everyone. It is then up to the individual to decide whether to take the risk and continue to smoke or not.

Deaths due to vascular lesions, lesions of the heart and circulatory diseases totalled 127 compared with 85 in 1956. Of these, 25 were due to coronary diseases compared with 19 the previous year.



There were no maternal deaths again this year giving a Maternal Mortality Rate of NIL compared with 0.47 for England and Wales. The Maternal Mortality Rate has been NIL in the Borough in 1955 and 1956.

There was one suicidal death.

No deaths were due to road accidents, but there were two deaths due to other accidents compared with 3 in 1956. These occurred:

1. In a person aged 60 years and was due to complications following a fractured leg due to a fall during an epileptic fit.
2. In a person aged 77 years and was due to cardio vascular degeneration, senility and pulmonary congestion following fracture of the left femur following a fall.

Care and thought must be given to the prevention of these deaths. Most accidents in the home can be avoided by the exercise of a little care, especially as most of the victims are those who are least able to look after themselves. The highest proportion of these accidents occur in the very young, the aged and those suffering from mental and physical disabilities. Although local authorities can do a great deal to reduce the potential dangers in the house, it is also the duty of every tenant to take precautions. In the case of the elderly, double banisters on stairs and hand rails in bathrooms and water closets are useful. Fittings should be attached to the grates or surrounds so that fireguards can be attached to them. There should be a cupboard where brushes, buckets, etc., can be stored instead of being left about where one can fall over them. Heating of rooms and electric plugs should be conveniently placed so that long flexes are unnecessary. Live electric sockets are another source of danger.

Floors should not be highly polished as they are extremely dangerous, especially when covered by a mat which can easily slip. Care should be taken that proper footwear is worn, stair carpets are not loose, etc.

Although there were no deaths due to burns and scalds, this is a hazard which must be guarded against. It is not known how many non-fatal accidents occurred during the year as these are not notifiable, but several cases of children who have suffered are known through the clinics and school medical inspections. The number of deaths in the country is going up every year and probably the number of non-fatal accidents will follow this trend. Most accidents are due to the ignition of clothing due to contact with the flame of an unguarded or inadequately guarded fire or heating elements. Also, sparks from unguarded fires and falls on to fires can cause these burning accidents. Children playing with matches, pushing paper or other combustible materials into flames should be stopped. The use of inflammable agents for lighting fires or for cleaning clothes, and gas explosions are other ways of causing burns. Objects such as hot irons, hot water bottles, hot liquids off fires and stoves are also known to cause serious accidents.

It is not generally known that parents are liable to a fine if children under 12 years of age are seriously injured or die from burns caused by unguarded heating appliances. According to the Heating Appliances (Fireguard) Act, 1952, and the regulations made under this, all electric, gas and oil fires must be fitted with a guard attached as from the 1st October, 1954.

Efficient fire guards must not be too light and flimsy and they should be made so that they can be attached to the grate or surround. Fine mesh guards should be used in an unoccupied room.



Garments should be made of non-inflammable material. The shape of the garment is even more important, e.g. flimsy party frocks are very liable to get in contact with flames, nightdresses more so than pyjamas.

All these points should be made known to the general public as lack of knowledge and carelessness increases the hazards.

## STILL BIRTHS

The Still-Birth Rate was 26.09 compared with 22.4 for England and Wales.

The actual number of still-births was 3.

## INFANT DEATHS

The Infant Mortality Rate was 26.79 compared with 17.24 in 1956 and 23.0 for England and Wales. The actual number of infant deaths was 3 compared with 2 the previous year.

One death occurred in a female child aged 1 day and was due to 1 (a) Inanition, (b) Prematurity. The death appears to have been unavoidable. The home conditions were fairly good. Alterations to the house are to be carried out and a bathroom is to be added.

One death occurred in a male child aged 3 months and was due to broncho pneumonia. The death occurred in hospital during the influenza epidemic. The child had previously been in hospital. The family share a council house and are on the Council's waiting list for a house.

The third death occurred in a male child aged 8 months and was due to gastro enteritis. The child died in hospital and everything possible seems to have been done to prevent this death. The home conditions were good.

## Births

Comparability Factor ..... 1.24

Actual number of birth registered..... 227 (116 Males and 111 Females).

Number of births relating to residents..... 112 (51 Males and 61 Females).

The discrepancy in the figures is due to the fact that mothers from other areas come to the Denbigh Infirmary for their confinement. Also, some mothers from the borough are admitted to St. Asaph Hospital and other hospitals outside the Borough for their confinement.

These births were classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate .....	50	56	106
Illegitimate .....	1	5	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	51	61	112
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	England and Wales.		
	1957	1956	1957
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	16.1	14.68	14.27
Corrected birth rate (per 1,000 population)	—	16.00	17.69

## Infectious Diseases

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1957, arranged in the various age groups. The number of cases notified during 1956 is given in the first column for comparison.

Notifiable Disease.	At Ages.								
	1956 Total.	1957 Total.	Under 1 year.	1—5 years.	6—15 years.	16—25 years.	26—45 years.	46—65 years.	65 years and over
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	22	17	1	11	4	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever .....	1	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
Measles .....	8	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	9	6	—	1	—	—	—	3	2
Erysipelas .....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	10	—	—	1	1	2	5	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	—	5	—	—	1	1	1	2	—
Totals .....	52	44	1	15	6	3	4	10	5
									8

The total number of cases of infectious diseases (including tuberculosis) notified during the year was 44 compared with 52 cases notified in 1956.

There were 17 cases of whooping cough notified compared with 22 cases in 1956. Four other cases were notified, a month after the cases had occurred. These were too late to be counted in the weekly returns to the Registrar General and are not, therefore, included in the above table.

Six cases of pneumonia were notified compared with 9 cases the previous year.

There were no cases of puerperal pyrexia during the year.

One case of erysipelas was notified compared with 2 cases the previous year.

There were 2 cases of measles compared with 8 cases in 1956. One other case was notified a month after the case had occurred. This was too late to be counted in the weekly returns to the Registrar General, and does not, therefore, appear in the above table.

The three cases of scarlet fever were followed up and it appeared that there was no connection between them, although two of the cases were in children attending the same school.

One case of anthrax in a cow was notified during the year, but this case was not confirmed after the animal had been examined by a Veterinary Surgeon. There were no human cases.

Fifteen cases of tuberculosis (10 cases of pulmonary and 5 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis) were notified during the year compared with 9 cases (all pulmonary) notified in 1956. Five of the 10 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified from the North Wales Counties Hospital (one of them on the death returns as the disease was diagnosed during post mortem examination).

The lesion in respect of the 5 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were in the knee, glands of neck (2 cases), kidney and genito-urinary system. The milk supply in each case was investigated and was reported to be satisfactory.

One case of pulmonary tuberculosis was restored to the register, the disease having become active again. Four cases (3 Pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary) were added to the register, the patients having come to reside in the Borough from other areas.

Twenty-five cases (21 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary) were removed from the tuberculosis register during the year, 6 patients having gone to reside in other areas, 5 recovered, 12 died and 2 had been entered twice on the register, but under different names and they had been on the register for some years.

Eleven cases of tuberculosis were admitted to hospitals or sanatoria during this period and 7 cases were discharged.

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the beginning and at the end of 1957.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Total.
Number on register on					
1st January, 1957 .....	81	41	8	10	140
Number on register on					
31st December, 1957 ...	*71	*44	9	11	135

\* These figures include 55 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (49 Males and 6 Females) and two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (1 Male and 1 Female) at the North Wales Counties Hospital, Denbigh.

Influenza is not a notifiable disease, therefore, accurate data cannot be collated, but several cases did occur in the Borough during the latter half of the year. There was an increase of 100% in claims for insurance benefits during September due mainly to influenza. (During the week ending 17th September, the number of claims made was 64, but during the week ending 24th September, they had increased to 130).

The number of children attending various schools in the Borough showed that many were absent due to influenza, but it was not found necessary to close any of the schools.

## Prevention of Infectious Diseases

### DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH.

The injections given are usually combined against diphtheria and whooping cough, three injections being given at intervals of one month from the time the child is 3 months old. A booster injection for protection against diphtheria is given when the child is 4—5 years of age, usually when he attends for medical inspection at school. A second booster injection against diphtheria is given when the child is between 8 and 10 years of age.

These injections can be given by the child's own doctor or by medical officers at clinics and schools.

The number of children immunised during the year were as follows:

Diphtheria only	—Under 5 years .....	11
	Over 5 years .....	3
	Booster injections .....	32
Whooping Cough only	—Under 5 years .....	—
	Over 5 years .....	—
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Combined	—Under 5 years .....	53
	Over 5 years .....	5

## SMALLPOX.

Vaccination against smallpox is carried out when the baby is 2—3 months old. The re-vaccinations mentioned below were in respect of persons going abroad.

Number of primary vaccinations given .....	91
Number of re-vaccinations .....	15

The fact that a contact to a case of smallpox which occurred in London at the beginning of July came to an adjoining area, shows that an epidemic could easily arise in a population which is at risk. Everyone should, therefore, see that their children are vaccinated and this can be carried out by the family doctor, or by medical officers at the clinics.

## POLIOMYELITIS.

The number of children vaccinated against poliomyelitis during the year was as follows:

Number completed course of injections—0-5 years.....	77
Number completed course of injections—5-10 years .....	160

It is hoped that sufficient vaccine will be available at the beginning of 1958 to vaccinate all children between the ages of 6 months and 15 years and also expectant mothers. Any parents who have not given consent for their children to be vaccinated but would like to have this done should contact the County Medical Officer, their own doctor or myself and arrangements will be made for the injections to be given when vaccine becomes available.

The vaccine available in 1958 will be of British, Canadian and American origin. Parents should not be afraid of accepting the Canadian and American vaccine as both are being subjected to exactly the same tests as the British vaccine and there will be no difference in the safety of any of them.

## INFLUENZA.

Sufficient vaccine for protection against influenza (Asian type) was offered to medical officers, health visitors, district nurses and home helps working in the area. Two injections (given at an interval of a month) were given to those who asked for this protection.

Number of persons vaccinated .....	5
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## TUBERCULOSIS

During May, the Principal School Medical Officer offered B.C.G. vaccination to all children between 13 and 14 years of age attending Modern Secondary and Grammar Schools in the County in order to protect them against tuberculosis. All the children whose parents gave consent for this were tested with the Heaf multiple puncture apparatus. All those who showed a negative reaction were vaccinated with B.C.G. Those children who showed a positive reaction were investigated as this meant that they had been in contact with a case of tuberculosis or had, at sometime or other, been subjected to infection by tubercle bacilli. They were checked up by X-ray examination and the family history was gone into in case the contact was with a relation or neighbour. Any person who was suspected of having tuberculosis after the investigation was asked to attend a chest clinic for a thorough check up and in all such cases, this procedure was agreed to.

Number of children tested .....	61
Number of children found to be positive ...	26
Number of children found to be negative and were, therefore, vaccinated with B.C.G. ....	35

During the last 6 months of the year, a Semi-Static Unit of the Mass Radiography Service operated in the Borough and was situated at the Infirmary once every three weeks, on Mondays. The Unit was open from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon, 2-4 p.m. and 5-7 p.m. The following tables show the number of persons (including schoolchildren) who attended for X-ray examination together with the details of abnormalities found.



**DETAILS OF MASS RADIOGRAPHIC SURVEY CARRIED OUT AMONGST THE GENERAL POPULATION AND  
SCHOOLCHILDREN OF DENBIGH, DURING JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1957.**

**ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS**

Month.	Grand Total	Under 15		15—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60 & Over.		Totals		Obs.		OP.A.*		T.A.†	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
July	57	—	—	7	10	5	5	3	4	4	15	1	3	20	37	—	—	1	1	1	1
August	220	6	7	11	21	10	21	30	29	20	38	13	14	90	130	5	4	2	3	7	7
September	107	9	4	1	10	6	6	5	13	14	27	5	7	40	67	—	2	2	—	2	2
October	53	—	—	6	11	6	8	2	5	1	6	2	6	17	36	1	1	—	1	1	2
November	232	74	77	10	18	5	14	5	6	4	13	4	2	102	130	7	4	1	—	8	4
December	160	31	53	42	27	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	77	83	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals July- December,																					
1957	829	120	141	77	97	32	56	46	58	45	99	26	32	346	483	14	11	6	5	20	16

\*Other Pulmonary Abnormalities.

†Total Abnormalities.

# Welsh Regional Hospital Board:

## Mass Radiography Service

Survey of Schoolchildren at Denbigh during 1957.

TABLE 1.

Month .	Total examined.			Total abnormal.			Referred to Chest Physician requiring further observation.			Other Pulmonary abnormalities.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	6	9	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	9	4	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November (Central School)	81	86	167	5	3	8	4	3	7	1	—	1
December (Grammar School)	80	73	153	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	169	181	350	6	3	9	5	3	8	1	—	1

TABLE 2.

Details of Abnormalities found amongst the General Population and Schoolchildren of Denbigh January—December, 1957.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues .....	—	1	1
Acquired abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues .....	—	1	1
Emphysema .....	2	—	2
Pulmonary fibrosis (non tuberculous) .....	1	—	1
Pleural thickening or calcification (non tuberculous) .....	1	—	1
Abnormality of the diaphragm and oesophagus .....	1	—	1
Acquired abnormality of heart and vessels ...	—	1	1
B.I. Healed Primary .....	1	—	1
TOTALS .....	6	3	9



## Care of the Aged

Action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was not taken during the year, although in some cases this action appeared to be necessary. Several visits were paid in some cases which caused a great deal of worry, but the people concerned went into a Home for the Aged voluntarily and settled down well. Had the removal been compulsory, I feel that much unhappiness would have resulted. The most sensible way of dealing with the aged problem is to keep them in the family circle, or in small houses near relatives. Objections given to living in a Home for the Aged are that this means removal from their family circle, their friends, their children and grandchildren. In some cases, the aged people refuse to part with their animals and these they cannot take with them. If the Home is away from their town or village, they feel that they are too far for visits to be paid to them.

In cases where any nursing is required, or in the case of a chronic sick person, Welfare Homes are unable to take in such cases and it is extremely difficult to find beds for them in hospitals. Quite a few cases suffer from mental deterioration and it is most difficult to find suitable accommodation for them as hospitals for mental cases do not seem to be suitable.

The Health Visitors work extremely hard in helping these old people. They visit them frequently and arrange for "Home Helps" to visit for an hour or two daily to clean the house, make the bed, do the shopping, etc. The National Assistance Board has co-operated well in cases where an aged person is unable to pay for the renewal of mattresses, etc.

The "Meals on Wheels" Service run by the W.V.S. does excellent work in supplying meals for the aged twice weekly.

The answer to this problem of the aged is, in my opinion, to build small bungalows or flats in the area known to these old people. A small community near a Council estate where children, the middle aged and the old people could be together, would be ideal. In such circumstances, a woman living in one of the Council houses could be appointed as "Home Help" to take care of a group. In these circumstances too, people whose families have grown up and left home could be transferred to smaller houses, thus leaving the larger houses for other families. This would not cause hardship by removing aged people from the area they know and have lived in for most of their life.

## Housing – Slum Clearance

The Council continued to make progress with the re-housing of families included in its Slum Clearance programme.

The construction of fourteen houses at Clwyd Avenue commenced during the early part of the year and these will be completed early in 1958.

Although no new houses became available for letting during the year slum clearance families were re-housed in existing houses when vacancies occurred. In this manner the Council were able to close five unfit houses involving the re-housing of five families comprising sixteen persons.

Eight slum dwellings were demolished during the year and twenty-two houses were made fit for habitation by the carrying out of major repairs by the owners. In only three instances was formal action necessary to secure the repair of houses.

In existing clearance areas nine houses remain occupied under licence.

At the end of the year there were 143 applicants for Council Houses on the waiting list.

## Rent Act, 1957

The introduction of the Rent Act 1957 resulted in a number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair. Up to the 31st December, seven applications were received, of which six were granted in respect of all the defects noted on Form G and one in respect of some of the defects. Undertakings were received from the owners of all the properties concerned.

No applications for Disrepair Certificates were received during the earlier part of the year under the provisions of the former Rent Restriction Acts.

## Improvement Grants

The Council received permission to proceed with the improvements of three dwellings purchased from a private owner and at the end of the year this work was well advanced.

Improvements at two dwellings were completed and grant payment made. Four applications for grant aid were received by the Council for improvements to dwelling houses but after careful consideration the Council decided that an improvement grant would only be made when an extra unit of housing accommodation was being provided. The applications were therefore refused. A further application for a grant towards the cost of converting a building into two flats was approved but at a later date the applicant decided not to accept the grant aid offered.

No new improvement grant aided work was therefore carried out during the year by private owners.

## Food Premises

The number of food premises in the area comprises the following businesses, etc.:

Shops .....	69
Bakehouses .....	7
Public Houses .....	17

Cafes .....	10
School Canteens .....	7
Other Canteens .....	2
Sausage Manufacture .....	10
Registered Dairies .....	3
Slaughterhouses .....	4

1261 visits were made at the above premises under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, Food Hygiene Regulations and Slaughter of Animals Acts, etc., of which 1030 visits were made to the slaughter-houses.

During the year, there has been a great improvement in the cleanliness of food premises. The conditions in the town are generally good. The Public Health Inspector's advice is invariably sought by proprietors who improve their premises to bring them up to modern standards and the co-operation of the trade with the Health Department is good. Fixed wash-hand-basins and constant hot water have been provided without exception where this has been necessary to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. The Council issued Certificates of Exemption in respect of the provision and maintenance of water supply, hand-wash-basins and a supply of water thereto, to three premises at which space was so restricted as to make it impossible to comply with Regulations No. 15 and 16 (1) (2).

Improvements are continually taking place, but one finds that customers are often afraid of pointing out deficiencies to shopkeepers. Food is still displayed on open counters and is very liable to contamination by handling, coughs, sneezes, etc. Retail shops are only beginning to see the advantages of refrigerators. Refrigeration counters and shelves are gradually appearing. One would like to see meats, cooked meats and meat pies, etc., displayed and kept cold by refrigeration slabs and covered on three sides by glass which not only gives protection against chance contamination, but helps to maintain the cold atmosphere around the articles.

At home too, it is very essential to protect all foods from contamination and storage must be in a cool place.

Food poisoning is preventable, therefore, it ought to be prevented and everyone should do everything possible to prevent it. Food poisoning can be prevented at home by protection from invisible germs. Germs carrying food poisoning generally come from the hands, nose and shewels of human beings, from the fur and droppings of animals and from the feet of insects. Therefore, every member of the family from the youngest to the oldest should make it a habit to wash their hands after using the toilet, before handling food that is eventually to be consumed and before taking their meals. If the handling of food by a person suffering from diarrhoea, a cold or septic spots is unavoidable, then the person concerned should take special care in washing the hands thoroughly before touching the food and equipments. All sore places on the hands must be kept covered with a clean waterproof dressing as septic sores are particularly dangerous.

Once more, the attention of the owners of food premises and also of every individual is drawn to the fact that everything must be done to prevent food poisoning.

The Food Hygiene Regulations became operative on 1st January, 1956, and gave powers:

To require the notification of the incidence of certain infections amongst food handlers.

To require proper provisions to assist in the process of washing up;

- To require the provision of suitable first aid equipment;
- To take legal action against an employee, as distinct from his employer, for contravention of the regulations.

It was not until the 1st July, 1956, that we could require:

- A supply of hot water for the washing of equipment;
- Proper and separate facilities for hand washing, including soap, nailbrush and towels;
- Cool storage facilities for food;
- Accommodation for the storage of clothing and footwear not worn during working hours.

Following representations to the Education Authority by the Council, improvements were made during the year to the School Canteens. Fixed hand-wash-basins with running hot and cold water were provided, and improvements made to the lighting, ventilation, and food storage arrangements at the various canteens. The canteen at Swan Lane still is inadequate for its purpose and it is the Education Authorities intention to provide a new building to replace this kitchen. It is to be hoped that the provision of the new canteen will not long be delayed.

The following food was found to be unfit for human consumption and was destroyed by burial at the Council Tip after surrender by shop keepers.

	lbs.	ozs.
Tinned Meat .....	488	7
Fruit .....	146	6
Fish .....	83	6
Beans .....	6	0
Soups .....	4	0
Vegetables .....	28	1
Tomatoes .....	45	11
Cream .....		12
Cocoa .....		8
Milk .....	66½	pints.

## Ice-cream

No. of premises registered for sale of pre-packed ice-cream	31
No. of premises registered for manufacture and sale of ice-cream .....	1
	<hr/>
	32
	<hr/>

The above premises were regularly visited and the following samples were submitted for bacteriological examination:

No. of samples examined .....	36
Grade 1. ....	30 samples.
Grade 2. ....	2 samples.
Grade 3. ....	4 samples.

The requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations 1947-1952 were satisfactorily complied with.

## Milk

The milk supplied to premises and schools in the Borough was regularly sampled as follows:

No. of samples examined .....	34
Tuberculin Tested .....	12
T.T. (Pasteurised) .....	5
Pasteurised .....	16
Sterilised .....	1

All the samples were satisfactory.

The following report was received from Mr. T. H. Evans, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures for the County of Denbigh.

## County of Denbigh

Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, in the Borough of Denbigh, during the year ended 31st December, 1957.

Article.	No. Taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine, or Sub-standard.
Milk .....	14	14	—
Butter .....	1	1	—
Cheese .....	1	1	—
Bread .....	1	1	—
Sausages .....	1	1	—
Honey .....	1	1	—
Double Cream .....	1	1	—
Ice Cream .....	2	2	—
Brandy .....	1	1	—
Whiskey .....	1	1	—
Port Wine .....	1	1	—
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>—</b>

All the samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be Genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

17, Vicarage Hill,  
WREXHAM.  
26th February, 1958.

THOS. H. EVANS,  
Chief Inspector,  
County of Denbigh.

## Slaughter of Animals

The conditions of the slaughterhouses has caused some concern. These are privately owned and are with one exception small for the purpose for which they are used, and lack essential features such as piped hot water, steam, and adequate lighting arrangements.

Following the White Paper published in 1956 and 1957 on the policy



for the regulation of slaughterhouses and the probable standards required for slaughterhouses, a detailed report on the condition of each slaughterhouse was considered by the Council. The owners concerned were also sent copies of the report and the White Papers. The matter is still being considered.

No statutory action was found necessary in connection with Food Premises during the year.

Animals slaughtered for human consumption and inspected at the four slaughterhouses were as follows:

	Cattle.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Number killed .....	998	492	324	13,490	2,083
Number inspected .....	980	483	318	13,236	2,044
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole Carcases .....	8	8	10	93	9
Carcases of which a part or organ condemned .....	96	154	—	563	28
% of Number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci .....	1.9 %	33.5 %	3.1 %	3 %	1.8 %
Tuberculosis of Whole Carcases .....	—	9	—	—	—
Parts of Carcases .....	36	82	—	—	69 %
% .....	3 %	20.9 %	—	—	3 %
Cysticerci .....		NONE.			

No horses were slaughtered in the Borough.

The figures given above with respect to the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle and cows show a considerable increase of animals affected. This is because by arrangement with the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, reactors were brought to a slaughterhouse in the Borough for slaughter. Diseased meat was disposed of by the butchers under the supervision of this department, such meat being sold for processing into fertiliser, etc., and collected from the slaughterhouse by the firm concerned.

## Water Supplies

The town of Denbigh is supplied by the Denbigh Water Co. The water is obtainable from a bore hole, is hard and is chlorinated before delivery.

The following bacteriological samples taken from the town's main piped supply were examined:

Where sample was taken and nature of sample.	Date sample taken.	Result.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water from tap in Clwyd Avenue, Denbigh...	22/1/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water from tap at Whitehall, Denbigh .....	5/2/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.
Unfiltered chlorinated water from tap at Whitehall, Denbigh .....	12/3/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water from tap at Whitehall, Denbigh .....	7/5/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water from tap at Whitehall, Denbigh .....	17/6/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.

Unfiltered, chlorinated water from Clwyd Avenue, Denbigh .....	23/7/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water from tap at Whitehall, Denbigh .....	10/9/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water from tap at Whitehall, Denbigh .....	15/10/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.

The village of Henllan is supplied from the Hafod Reservoir controlled by the Borough Council. The following bacteriological samples from this supply were examined during the year:

Where sample was taken and nature of sample.	Date sample taken.	Result.
Raw water direct from spring from the source of supply at Henllan...	5/2/57	Not classified.
Raw water from Hafod Reservoir...	5/2/57	Not classified.
Filtered, chlorinated water from tap in Henllan village .....	5/2/57	Class 2—Not quite up to standard for chlorinated water.
Raw water direct from source Henllan village supply .....	19/2/57	Not classified.
Raw water from inlet to open storage reservoir at Hafod .....	19/2/57	Not classified.
Filtered and chlorinated water from tap in Henllan Village .....	19/2/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.
Filtered and chlorinated water from tap in Village of Henllan .....	26/3/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.
Filtered and chlorinated water from tap at Meifod .....	7/5/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.
Filtered, chlorinated water from tap at Meifod .....	21/5/57	Class 2—Not quite up to standard for chlorinated water.
Filtered, chlorinated water from tap at Meifod .....	17/6/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.
Filtered, chlorinated water from tap at Brynllfannan .....	23/7/57	Class 4—Unsatisfactory.
Filtered, chlorinated water from tap at Bryn-y-Garn .....	30/7/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.
Filtered, chlorinated water from tap at Brynllfannan .....	23/7/57	Class 4—Unsatisfactory.
Filtered, chlorinated water from tap at Meifod .....	10/9/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.
Filtered, chlorinated water from tap at Meifod .....	15/10/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.

A number of outlying properties are supplied by the North Wales Counties Hospital supply by private arrangement. The water is not filtered or chlorinated before supply to these premises. The water is soft and is obtained from a lake on the moors (Llyn Bran).

The following samples from this supply were sent for bacteriological examination during the year:



Where sample was taken.	Date sample taken.	Result.
Gwaenynog Hall .....	22/1/57	Class 4—Unsatisfactory.
Gwaenynog Hall .....	5/2/57	Class 3—Unsatisfactory.
Gwaenynog Hall .....	19/2/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.
Gwaenynog Hall .....	5/3/57	Class 4—Unsatisfactory.
Gwaenynog Hall .....	12/3/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.
Gwaenynog Hall .....	19/3/57	Class 3—Suspicious.
Gwaenynog Hall .....	26/3/57	Class 2—Satisfactory.
Gwaenynog Hall .....	7/5/57	Class 4—Unsatisfactory.
Gwaenynog Lodge .....	14/5/57	Class 4—Unsatisfactory.
Gwaenynog Lodge .....	21/5/57	Class 3—Suspicious.
Gwaenynog Lodge .....	17/6/57	Class 1—Satisfactory.
Gwaenynog Hall .....	23/7/57	Not classified.
Gwaenynog Lodge .....	10/9/57	Class 2—Satisfactory.
Goppa Hall .....	15/10/57	This sample was satisfactory.
Goppa Hall .....	15/10/57	Class 3—Suspicious.

The unsatisfactory results are due to the continuance of alterations to the service. The occupants of the premises receiving this water have been warned to boil the water before drinking it.

The remaining rural parts of the Borough rely on small private supplies and wells. The following samples were sent for bacteriological examination:

#### Small Holdings (County Council) piped supply.

Where sample was taken.	Date sample taken.	Result.
Glan Meirchion Farm supply ....	5/3/57	Class 4—Unsatisfactory.
Glan Meirchion Farm .....	12/3/57	No evidence of harmful pollution in this sample.
Glan Meirchion Farm .....	19/3/57	No evidence of harmful pollution in this sample, but the findings suggest the need for constant check on this supply.
Glan Meirchion Farm .....	7/5/57	Class 4—Unsatisfactory
Glan Meirchion Farm .....	14/5/57	This sample was satisfactory.
Glan Meirchion Farm .....	21/5/57	This sample was satisfactory.
Glan Meirchion Farm .....	17/6/57	Class 3—Suspicious.
Bryn Nefydd Farm .....	23/7/57	Reasonably Satisfactory.
Bryn Nefydd Farm .....	10/9/57	Class 2—Satisfactory.

#### Other wells used for drinking water and water for domestic purposes.

Where sample was taken.	Date sample taken.	Result.
Raw water from field cistern at Glyn .....	5/2/57	Moderately contaminated.
Raw water from field cistern at Glyn .....	26/3/57	Satisfactory.

Raw water from field cistern at Glyn .....	21/5/57	Satisfactory.
Raw water from field cistern at Glyn .....	25/6/57	Moderately contaminated.

The following samples were taken from private wells in the area serving individual properties.

Number of samples taken ..... 15

Of these, the following were found to be:

Satisfactory .....	6
Unsatisfactory .....	9

In all cases where well supplies were found to be unsatisfactory the persons using the water were warned to boil it before drinking. Steps were taken where possible to improve the source of supply.

## Refuse Collection and Disposal

Refuse is collected weekly in all parts of the Borough other than outlying farms and cottages where it is collected each month or on request. Business premises are not charged for collection of refuse. Food premises receive a twice weekly collection when required.

Bins for waste food are provided in the town area by a contractor. These bins are collected twice a week and daily if necessary. Regular attention given by the contractor to the collection of and cleansing of the bins and immediate attention to complaints ensures the continued success of this service.

Disposal of the refuse is effected by controlled tipping at a quarry approximately three miles from the town. A full time attendant is employed at the tip and adequate precautions are taken to destroy insects, vermin and weeds.

Waste paper is salvaged and sold to Messrs. Thames Board Mills with whom the Council have a contract, approximately eighty tons of paper a year are salvaged in this manner.

Scrap metals and rags are also salvaged and sold.

## Rodent Control

The Council employs a full time Rodent Operator to ensure control of pests within the Borough. Premises in the town and farms are inspected and treatment carried out as required. No charge is made for treatment at domestic premises. All other premises are charged on a time and materials basis.

## Schools

The sanitary accommodation at the Education Authority owned schools in the Borough is deficient in many respects. No school has adequate accommodation and at some schools the accommodation provided is out of date and unhygienic. The toilets are generally constructed so as to be easily damaged by frost, and are without artificial light.

Facilities in the school cloakrooms are also very inadequate. The cloakrooms lack sufficient washbasins, and have no hot water in most schools. Few towels are provided for common use by all the children. In only one school are individual paper towels available for the children.

Facilities for drinking water are also inadequate—generally one or two cups are used in common by all the children using a particular cloakroom. No school is equipped with drinking water fountains.

Conditions and facilities existing at the privately owned schools in the Borough are excellent.

## General

Visits to premises and inspections carried out in the course of the year were as follows:

Food premises (including slaughterhouses .....	1261
Public Health Act duties .....	993
Factories .....	64
Housing Inspections .....	322
Shops Acts Inspection .....	66
Rodent Control Visits .....	104
Infectious Disease .....	28
Petroleum Act Inspections .....	19
Rent Act Visits .....	23

Structural repairs were carried out at seventy one premises. Informal notices were sent to the owners concerned. Three statutory notices were served and complied with.

Inspection or testing of the drainage at thirty premises was carried out. Informal notices were sent for the repair or cleansing of drains. All notices were complied with.

No legal proceedings were found necessary during the year.

## Sewers and Sewage Works

The following report has been received from Mr. R. G. Hughes, Borough Surveyor, with respect to the Council's Sewers and Sewage Works which are under his supervision.

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

For the first full year crude sewage from the town was tested at the new Sewage Disposal Works at Eglwyswen whilst the sewage from the centres of habitation at Henllan and the Green continued to be treated at smaller works situated in the respective areas.

The statistics for the Sewage Disposal Works at Eglwyswen are as follows:

Total quantity of crude sewage treated ...	161,864,000 gallons.
Average quantity treated per 24 hours ...	443,400 gallons.

The average daily flow of crude sewage clearly shows the presence of some infiltration and sub soil water gaining access to the sewers and this is being fully investigated.

Samples of the final effluent are collected monthly from the Works at Eglwyswen and quarterly from the Works at Henllan and forwarded to Harold Lowe, Public Analyst, Chester, for testing.

Extracts from the Reports are as follows:

#### EGLWYSWEN SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

No. of samples forwarded to Public Analyst .....	13
Average B.O.D. value in parts per 100,000 .....	1.8
Average suspended matter in parts per 100,000 .....	2.9

#### HENLLAN SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

No. of samples forwarded to Public Analyst .....	3
Average B.O.D. value in parts per 100,000 .....	2.0
Average suspended matter in parts per 100,000 .....	2.3

All samples were of a satisfactory standard for discharge into the water courses concerned.

During the latter part of this year a small laboratory was set up and equipped at the Works at Eglwyswen for the purpose of undertaking a number of simple chemical tests and the high standard of purity of the final effluent obtained in recent months clearly shows the benefit derived from such testing. The simple chemical tests carried out are as follows:

- (i) Determination of Oxygen absorbed from Acid N/80 Potassium Permanganate (Permanganate Value) 4 hours.
- (ii) Methylene Blue Stability Test.
- (iii) Transparency Test for Determination of Suspended Matter.

To date only samples of effluent taken from the Main Works have been subjected to test but it is intended to extend the practice to include the regular sampling of effluent from the Works at Henllan and The Green.

At the Sewage Disposal Works at The Green the first stage of a two stage plan to improve the layout of the distribution channels whereby the sewage effluent after settlement is spread over land has been carried out. The second and final stage will be undertaken in 1958.

With regard to the sewerage system in the town attention has been concentrated upon storm water sewers and as a result of considerable progress in the relief of bottle necks and obstructions great strides have been made towards minimising recent tendencies for flooding to take place in low-lying parts of the town.

## Factories Act, 1937-1948

The factories in the Borough have been inspected. Minor contraventions of the Act where found were dealt with at the time in an informal manner.

No outworkers are registered under Section 110-111 of the Act.

# Factories Act, 1937 and 1948

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Year 1957 for the Borough of Denbigh in the County of Denbigh.

Prescribed particulars of the administration of the Factories Act 1937.

## PART I OF THE ACT

I. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

Premises (1)	M/c. line No (2)	Number on Register. (3)	Inspec- tions. (4)	Number of		
				Written Notices. (5)	Occupiers prosecuted. (6)	M/c. line No. (7)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	1	11	12	—	—	1
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	2	48	50	6	Nil	2
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	3	2	2	—	—	3
TOTAL .....				61	64	6
						Nil



# Factories Act, 1937 and 1948

Table 2—Cases in which defects were found.

	Number of cases in which defects were found.			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .....	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .....	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .....	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):				
(a) Insufficient .....	1	1	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .....	5	4	—	4
TOTAL .....	6	5	—	5

## Rainfall in 1957

AT MENTAL HOSPITAL GARDENS—IN THE COUNTY OF DENBIGH

### RAIN GAUGE:

Diameter of Funnel—5"

Height of top above ground—1 ft.

Height of ground above sea level—316 ft.

Month	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		No. of days with .01 in .04 in or more. or more.	
	Ins.	Ins.	Date		
JANUARY	2.16	0.37	31	18	14
FEBRUARY	2.43	0.34	4	17	14
MARCH	1.53	0.30	19	16	13
APRIL	0.43	0.28	21	4	4
MAY	1.64	0.35	14	11	10
JUNE	1.01	0.38	7	8	6
JULY	6.24	1.78	6	26	20
AUGUST	3.83	0.76	5	20	17
SEPTEMBER	5.23	0.82	23	22	18
OCTOBER	2.16	0.41	15	16	14
NOVEMBER	2.78	1.74	5	10	6
DECEMBER	1.31	0.27	8	13	11
	<u>30.77</u>			<u>181</u>	<u>147</u>

## General Provision of Health Services in the Borough

### LABORATORY SERVICE.

The Public Health Laboratory is at Conway.

Samples of water, milk and ice-cream are sent there for bacteriological examination. Other types of bacteriological examinations are also carried out there to aid in the diagnosis of illness, e.g. food poisoning, scarlet fever, meningitis, etc.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The service is controlled by the County Medical Officer of Health at Wrexham, but Denbigh, Llanrwst and Llangernyw ambulances are under the jurisdiction of the Ambulance Sub-Station at Colwyn Bay.

There are five ambulance stations in the Western No. 2 Health Area situated at Denbigh, Ruthin, Llanrwst, Llangernyw and Cerrig-y-Drudion with one ambulance at each station. Three stations, i.e. Ruthin, Llanrwst and Cerrig-y-Drudion are manned by voluntary personnel, but at Denbigh and Llangernyw full-time drivers are employed. To supplement the ambulances, use is made of voluntary drivers of the W.V.S. Hospital Car



Service and local taxi proprietors for the conveyance of sitting cases. Ambulances for the conveyance of infectious cases are sent from the hospitals concerned at Wrexham and Colwyn Bay.

The following is given for the information of the Council and the numbers refer to cases conveyed by the various ambulances and the mileage covered during the year:

#### CASES CONVEYED BY SITTING CASE CARS DURING 1957

Month.		Taxis			W.V.S	
	Journ.	Cases.	Miles.	Journ.	Cases.	Miles..
January .....	161	444	7,102	37	192	2,216
February ...	96	277	4,565	18	91	1,097
March .....	112	292	4,601	27	107	1,470
April .....	95	279	4,566	22	103	1,618
May .....	133	362	6,098	31	134	1,901
June .....	102	334	5,225	28	148	1,476
July .....	102	321	5,129	31	107	1,503
August .....	110	326	5,427	34	116	1,583
September ...	74	279	4,523	25	123	1,444
October .....	99	337	4,995	25	115	1,332
November ....	88	154	3,760	39	93	1,947
December ....	99	213	3,996	22	39	1,309
Total .....	1,271	3,618	59,987	339	1,368	18,896

#### CASES CONVEYED BY AMBULANCE DURING 1957

Name of Ambulance.	No. of cases conveyed.	Total Mileage..
Cerrig .....	63	3,685
Denbigh .....	2,260	24,307
Llanrwst .....	83	3,130
Ruthin .....	530	10,982
Llangernyw .....	1,740	24,617

# CASES CONVEYED BY AMBULANCE DURING 1957 AND THE MILEAGE COVERED

	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	No. of Tot.	cases, Mil.	No. of Tot.	cases, Mil.	No. of Tot.	cases, Mil.	No. of Tot.	cases, Mil.	No. of Tot.	cases, Mil.	No. of Tot.	cases, Mil.	No. of Tot.	cases, Mil.	No. of Tot.	cases, Mil.	No. of Tot.	cases, Mil.	No. of Tot.	cases, Mil.	No. of Tot.	cases, Mil.	No. of Tot.	cases, Mil.
Cerrig-y-Drudion	1	58	2	136	3	212	5	284	5	331	8	509	12	651	8	311	6	342	5	334	3	225	5	292
Denbigh	142	1652	124	1668	116	1470	123	1508	185	1945	254	2501	247	2049	338	2767	168	2215	227	2097	189	2530	147	1905
Llanrwst	6	237	7	292	11	304	6	252	10	338	10	378	5	232	4	109	8	199	5	274	9	368	3	147
Ruthin	44	839	22	476	59	1196	36	1015	42	796	58	952	69	1047	57	1382	34	818	34	705	32	798	43	958
Llangernyw	13	103	111	1633	175	2588	121	1963	124	2294	169	2065	181	2312	195	2678	207	2449	154	1861	118	2732	171	1939

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

This service is under the supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health at Wrexham.

## ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS

A clinic is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, on the first and third Wednesday mornings of each month. Surgeons from the Gobowen Orthopaedic Hospital attend this clinic every two months.

Patients from the Borough also attend Orthopaedic Clinics held weekly at the Rhyl Hospital.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

These clinics are held at hospitals in Llandudno, Wrexham, Chester and Bangor.

## TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS

Patient attend the Chest Clinic which is held weekly (on Wednesday mornings) at the Denbigh Infirmary.

## ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

This clinic is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, on alternate Wednesday mornings and the Consultant sees cases referred from the routine clinic or by the patient's own doctor on alternate Friday mornings.

Patients from Ruthin Borough and Aled and Ruthin Rural Districts attend this clinic and are included in the under-mentioned attendance figures for the year.

	Routine Clinic.	Consultant Clinic.
First Visits .....	6	72
Re-visits .....	28	187
Post Natal .....	—	20
Gynae .....	—	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	34	300
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## INFANT WELFARE CLINIC

This clinic is held every Wednesday afternoon at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, and is well attended as can be seen from the under-mentioned attendance figures:

First Visits .....	125
Re-visits .....	1345
	<hr/>
Total .....	1470
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The above figures also include babies from Aled and Ruthin Rural Districts who attend the clinic.

Welfare Foods are available during the clinic sessions and are also available on Friday afternoons. There is also a depot at Henllan where Welfare Foods may be obtained.

## DENTAL CLINIC

This clinic is held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh, as and when necessary for the examination and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and toddlers.

Number of cases attending for treatment .....	5
Number of cases where treatment was completed...	3

## NURSING SERVICES

Number of Health Visitors ...	2	Miss S. C. Evans, Glyn Garth Ruthin Road, Denbigh. (The Clinic Middle Lane, Denbigh. Tel No. Denbigh 289). Miss O. M. Hobson, Abbey House, Denbigh. (The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh. Tel. No. Denbigh 289). (Appointed February, 1957). Miss C. J. Davies, Delwern, Gellifor, Ruthin. (Transferred to Ruthin January, 1957).
Number of Tuberculosis Health Visitors .....	1	Miss M. Thomas, 21 Severn Road, Colwyn Bay.
Number of District Nurses ...	4	Nurse Jones, Annedd Wen, Nantglyn. Tel. No. Nantglyn 225. Nurse M. Williams, Min-y-Coed, Rhewl, Ruthin. Tel. No. Ruthin 254. Nurse Davies, Chapel Street, Trefnant, Denbigh. Tel. No. Trefnant 217. Nurse Kerton, 73 Vale Street, Denbigh. (Left 11/11/57). Nurse Randles, 73 Vale Street, Denbigh. Tel. No. Denbigh 212. (Commenced duties 11/11/57).

The Health Visitors work in Aled and Ruthin Rural Districts as well as in the Borough.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor covers the Western half of the County.

Three of the District Nurses reside outside the Borough, but they attend cases in outlying areas of the town.

## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The number of domestic helps employed in the Borough during the year was 12.

The number of cases where domestic help was provided during the year was as follows:

Maternity .....	—
Tuberculosis .....	1
Chronic Sick and Aged .....	15
Others .....	8
Total .....	24





